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# Supplemental Instructions

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## Models:

W24G4D W30G4D W36G4D W42G4D W48G4D W60G4D

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This model provides a unique dehumidification circuit for periods of low outdoor ambient temperature and high indoor humidity conditions.

Refer to Specification Sheet S3588 for the standard features of the base units and this manual for electrical data.

### Dehumidification Circuit

The dehumidification refrigerant reheat circuit is controlled by a dehumidification valve directing the refrigerant gas to the normal condenser during periods when standard air conditioning is required. During periods of high indoor humidity, a humidistat senses the need for mechanical dehumidification. It then energizes both the compressor circuit and the dehumidification valve, thus directing the hot refrigerant discharge gas into a separate desuperheating condenser circuit, which reheats the conditioned air before it is delivered to the room. The refrigerant gas is then routed from the desuperheating condenser to the system condenser for further heat transfer. When the humidistat is satisfied, the system automatically switches back to normal A/C mode and either continues to operate or turns off based on the signal from the wall thermostat. The result is separate humidity control at minimum operating cost.

See Figure 1 on page 2.

### Dehumidification Sequence of Operation

Dehumidification is controlled through the thermostat (if capable) or through a separate humidistat. On a call for dehumidification mode of operation, the compressor and dehumidification valve of the unit are energized through circuit R - D to provide dehumidification. Dehumidification will continue until the humidistat is satisfied.

Any time there is a call for circuit R - Y1, the dehumidification mode will cancel and the system will return to cooling operation.

### Balanced Climate™ Mode

It is recommended to enable Balanced Climate mode and utilize a 2-stage thermostat to enhance the dehumidification performance and comfort.

**NOTE:** To activate this mode, the jumper between Y1 and Y2 on the low voltage terminal strip needs to be removed.

**In units with an economizer vent, balanced climate mode should not be used. The Y1 and Y2 jumper must remain installed.**

This mode will allow the indoor blower to run at a reduced airflow on the first stage of cooling. A 2-stage thermostat connected to Y2 will then allow the airflow to return to normal rated speed if the call for dehumidification or cooling is not satisfied within the allotted time frame specified by the thermostat. See latest revision of unit installation instructions 2100-

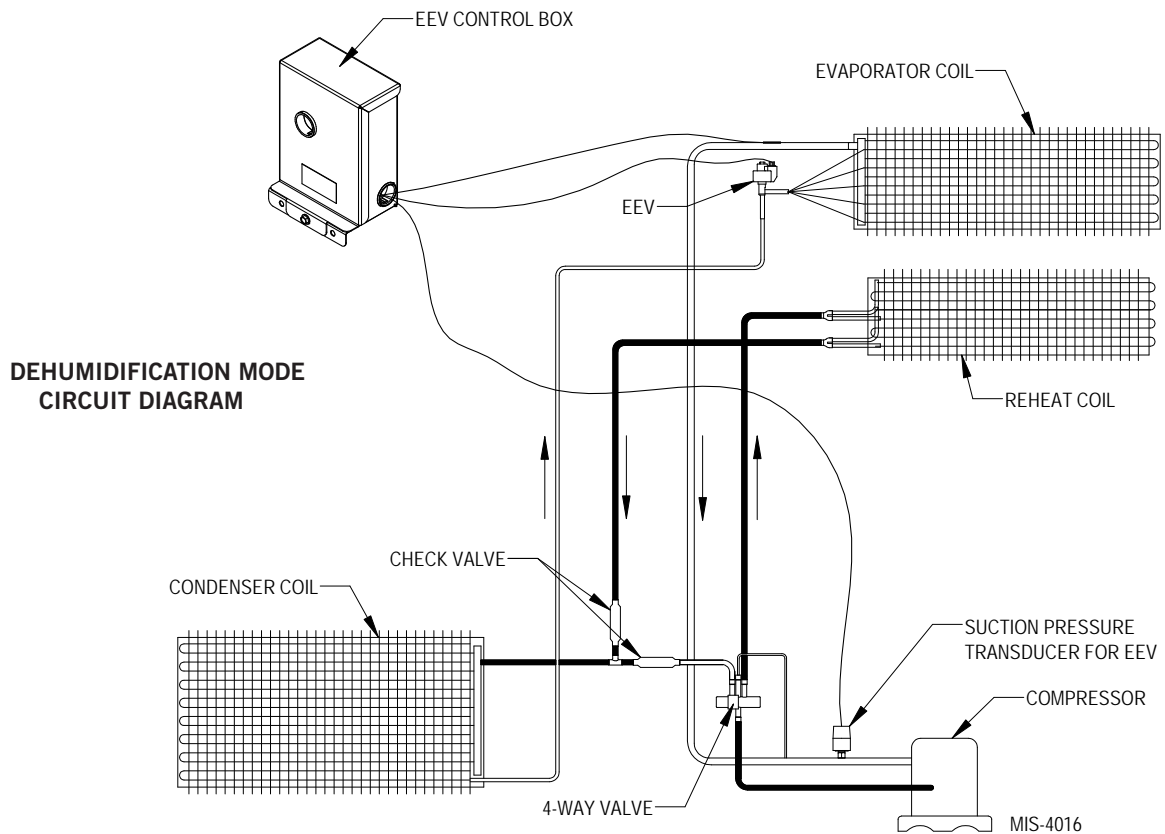
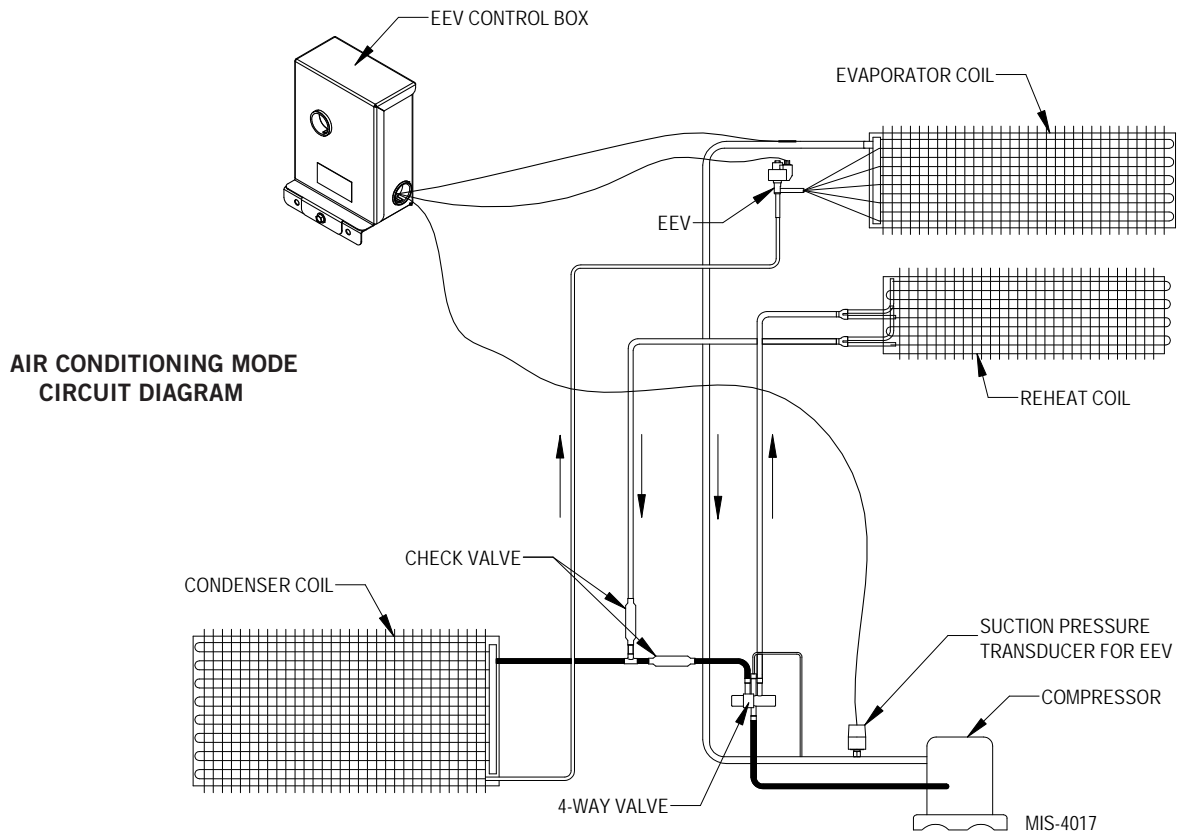


Climate Control Solutions

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Manual: 7960-867C  
Supersedes: 7960-867B  
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**FIGURE 1**  
**Circuit Diagrams**



721 for more information regarding the Balanced Climate operation.

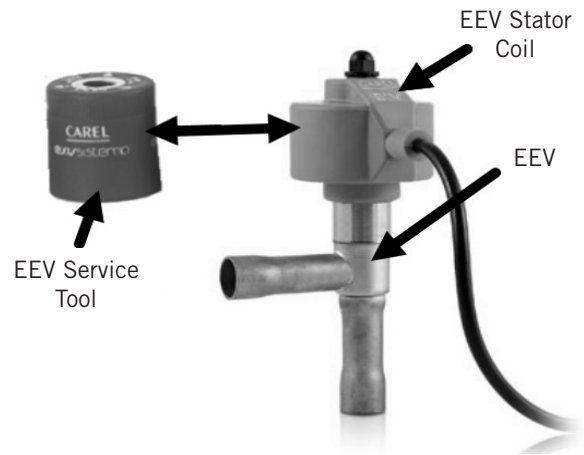
## Electronic Expansion Valve

### Operation

This model employs an electronic expansion valve (EEV) which meters the refrigerant to the evaporator. The EEV is made of a stepper motor that is controlled with a step output from the controller. The valve is capable of 480 steps which drives a needle valve that in turn regulates the flow of refrigerant. The EEV allows for tighter control and better capacity management in varying operating conditions than a standard TXV. The EEV system consists of the electronic valve and stator, control board, relay, suction temperature sensor and suction pressure transducer. The pressure transducer and temperature sensor monitor the suction line to provide real time data to the control board so that a real time superheat can be calculated. This then determines the EEV position. The controller is sent to maintain around 13° superheat. The relay is used to activate the EEV system's controller anytime that the compressor is energized.

shut position. Once the compressor starts, the control board will again modulate the EEV position to control the system superheat.

**FIGURE 2**  
**Electronic Expansion Valve (EEV) and Service Tool**



## Troubleshooting the Electronic Expansion Valve

The control board has two status LEDs.

- The green LED should be lit anytime that the board has power and the control is functioning.
- The red LED is to show that an alarm is present.

See Table 1 on page 4 for a guide to know where to start troubleshooting the EEV. Refer to the appropriate unit replacement parts manual for any parts that are needed.

### Control Board

Check that the controller is getting 24VAC signal (GO 24VAC Hot and G 24VAC common). Reference unit wiring diagram for proper connections. If 24V is present but the green LED is not lit, replace the controller. If the green LED is now lit but the superheat is still not being maintained, troubleshoot the relay to check that the DI is connected to G; refer to **Relay in EEV Control Box** below.

### Electronic Expansion Valve


Check to see if valve can be moved by manually moving the stepper motor using the EEV service tool shown in Figure 1 (Bard Part # 2151-021). If valve still does not control, check the transducer and thermistor sensors as described on page 5. If sensors are good, replace the valve.

### Relay in EEV Control Box

Contacts NO to DI and COM to G must be closed for EEV control to start controlling superheat. Check that the relay is getting 24VAC. Reference unit wiring diagram for proper connections. If 24V is present, measure the resistance between COM and NO; it

**! WARNING/AVERTISSEMENT**

- Exposure to high pressure refrigerant hazard.
- This unit is equipped with an electronic expansion valve. In order to fully recover refrigerant or evacuate the system during repairs, be sure to use service tool 2151-021 to manually open the electronic expansion valve or be sure to recover and evacuate from all service ports: suction, liquid, and discharge.
- Failure to do so could result in eye injuries and/or refrigerant burns.
- Exposition à un risque de réfrigérant à haute pression.
- Cet appareil est équipé d'un détendeur électronique. Afin de récupérer complètement le réfrigérant ou d'évacuer le système pendant les réparations, assurez-vous d'utiliser l'outil de service 2151-021 pour ouvrir manuellement le détendeur électronique ou assurez-vous de récupérer et d'évacuer de tous les ports de service: aspiration, liquide et refoulement.
- Ne pas le faire pourrait entraîner des blessures aux yeux et / ou des brûlures de réfrigérant.



7961-953

### EEV Instructions for Vacuuming, Reclaiming and Charging Unit

The electronic expansion valve moves to a closed position when there is no call to control. In order to pull a complete vacuum, fully reclaim the system or charge the unit, connections to both the suction and discharge service ports need to be utilized or the valve needs to be manually opened first. The valve can be opened manually using the magnetic EEV service tool (Bard Part # 2151-021) shown in Figure 2. To do this, remove the EEV stator coil (red color with retaining nut on top), slide the magnetic tool over the shaft where the stator was removed and turn in a clockwise direction to open the valve to the full open position (directional arrows are provided on the tool).

Reapply the EEV stator coil and retaining nut once complete. Upon powering the unit back up, the control board will automatically drive the EEV back to the fully

**TABLE 1**  
**Electronic Expansion Valve Troubleshooting**

Problem	Probable Cause	Troubleshoot
The green LED is not lit.	Controller not receiving 24VAC signal.	Control Board
The green LED is lit, but superheat is not being maintained.	The relay is not closing the controller's DI connection to ground.	Relay
The red LED is flashing and EEV is not controlling superheat properly (13° superheat). One of the following is likely the fault:		
1. Low superheat is detected and the controller is taking steps to protect the system by closing the valve.	Stator is broken or connected incorrectly.	Stator
	Valve is stuck open.	EEV Valve
2. Suction temperature sensor error.	Poor connection of sensor or faulty sensor.	Thermistor
3. Suction pressure transducer error.	Pressure transducer wiring incorrect or faulty transducer.	Transducer
The red LED is on steady.	The operating parameters have been damaged.	Replace Control Board

should be 0 ohms when the relay is getting 24V. If the resistance is out of range, replace the relay.

**Stator Coil**

Disconnect the stator from the valve and the control and measure the resistance of the windings using an electrical tester. The resistance of both windings should be around 40 ohms +/- 10%. The four wire sets that will have resistance between them are: White and red, green and red, yellow and purple, blue and purple. If the resistance falls outside these values, replace the stator.

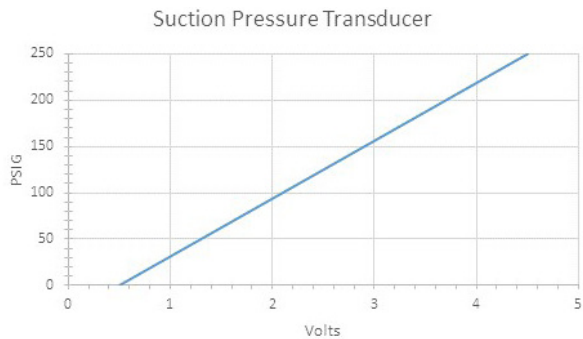
**Transducer Sensor**

1. Check continuity of all three wires from transducer plug to controller plug. Replace wires if poor connection in any wire.
2. Check to ensure wires are correctly connected as follows:  
 Blue wire = pin 1 of controller plug to pin C on transducer plug  
 Red wire = pin 2 of controller plug to pin B on transducer plug  
 Black wire = pin 3 of controller plug to pin A on transducer plug
3. Check that there is 5VDC Nominal between the red and black wires going to the transducer.
4. Check the signal voltage between the blue and black wires (0.5-4.5VDC Actual). The following formula and Figure 3 can be used to determine if the transducer's voltage to pressure ratio is within range. Replace transducer if out of range.

Formula for Tech:

$$(\text{Measured Pressure} \times .016) + .5 = \text{Expected Transducer Signal Voltage (see Figure 3)}$$

**FIGURE 3**  
**Voltage to Pressure: Suction Pressure Transducer**



**Thermistor Sensor**

1. Make a visual check for broken wire insulation, broken wires or cracked epoxy material.
2. Disconnect 10k ohm NTC thermistor from the EEV control box.
3. Use an ohmmeter to measure the resistance between the two connectors. Also use ohmmeter to check for short or open.
4. Compare the resistance reading to Table 2. Use sensor ambient temperature. (Tolerance of part is  $\pm 10\%$ .)
5. If sensor is out of tolerance, shorted, open or reads very low ohms, it should be replaced.

**TABLE 2  
10K Ohm NTC Sensor: Temperature/Resistance**

Temperature		Resistance	Temperature		Resistance	Temperature		Resistance	Temperature		Resistance
F	C	$\Omega$	F	C	$\Omega$	F	C	$\Omega$	F	C	$\Omega$
-40	-40	188,500	28.4	-2	29,730	96.8	36	6,700	165.2	74	1,980
-38.2	-39	178,500	30.2	-1	28,480	98.6	37	6,470	167	75	1,920
-36.4	-38	169,000	32	0	27,280	100.4	38	6,250	168.8	76	1,870
-34.6	-37	160,200	33.8	1	26,130	102.2	39	6,030	170.6	77	1,820
-32.8	-36	151,900	35.6	2	25,030	104	40	5,830	172.4	78	1,770
-31	-35	144,100	37.4	3	23,990	105.8	41	5,630	174.2	79	1,920
-29.2	-34	136,700	39.2	4	23,000	107.6	42	5,440	176	80	1,670
-27.4	-33	129,800	41	5	22,050	109.4	43	5,260	177.8	81	1,620
-25.6	-32	123,300	42.8	6	21,150	111.2	44	5,080	179.6	82	1,580
-23.8	-31	117,100	44.6	7	20,300	113	45	4,910	181.4	83	1,530
-22	-30	111,300	46.4	8	19,480	114.8	46	4,750	183.2	84	1,490
-20.2	-29	105,700	48.2	9	18,700	116.6	47	4,590	185	85	1,450
-18.4	-28	100,500	50	10	17,960	118.4	48	4,440	186.8	86	1,441
-16.6	-27	95,520	51.8	11	17,240	120.2	49	4,300	188.6	87	1,370
-14.8	-26	90,840	53.6	12	16,560	122	50	4,160	190.4	88	1,340
-13	-25	86,430	55.4	13	15,900	123.8	51	4,030	192.2	89	1,300
-11.2	-24	82,260	57.2	14	15,280	125.6	52	3,900	194	90	1,270
-9.4	-23	78,330	59	15	14,690	127.4	53	3,770	195.8	91	1,230
-7.6	-22	74,610	60.8	16	14,120	129.2	54	3,650	197.6	92	1,200
-5.8	-21	71,100	62.6	17	13,580	131	55	3,540	199.4	93	1,170
-4	-20	67,770	64.4	18	13,060	132.8	56	3,430	201.2	94	1,140
-2.2	-19	64,570	66.2	19	12,560	134.6	57	3,320	203	95	1,110
-0.4	-18	61,540	68	20	12,090	136.4	58	3,220	204.8	96	1,080
1.4	-17	58,680	69.8	21	11,630	138.2	59	3,120	206.6	97	1,050
3.2	-16	55,970	71.6	22	11,200	140	60	3,020	208.4	98	1,020
5	-15	53,410	73.4	23	10,780	141.8	61	2,930	210.2	99	1,000
6.8	-14	50,980	75.2	24	10,380	143.6	62	2,840	212	100	970
8.6	-13	48,680	77	25	10,000	145.4	63	2,750			
10.4	-12	46,500	78.8	26	9,630	147.2	64	2,670			
12.2	-11	44,430	80.6	27	9,280	149	65	2,590			
14	-10	42,470	82.4	28	8,940	150.8	66	2,510			
15.8	-9	40,570	84.2	29	8,620	152.6	67	2,440			
17.6	-8	38,770	86	30	8,310	154.4	68	2,360			
19.4	-7	37,060	87.8	31	8,010	156.2	69	2,300			
21.2	-6	35,440	89.6	32	7,730	158	70	2,230			
23	-5	33,900	91.4	33	7,450	159.8	71	2,160			
24.8	-4	32,440	93.2	34	7,190	161.6	72	2,100			
26.6	-3	31,050	95	35	6,940	163.4	73	2,040			















**TABLE 3A**  
**Specifications**  
**W24G4D, W30G4D and W36G4D Models**

Models	W24G4DA	W24G4DB	W24G4DC	W30G4DA	W30G4DB	W30G4DC	W36G4DA	W36G4DB	W36G4DC
<i>Electrical Rating – 60 Hz</i>	230/208-1	230/208-3	460-3	230/208-1	230/208-3	460-3	230/208-1	230/208-3	460-3
<i>Operating Voltage Range</i>	197-253	187-253	414-506	197-253	187-253	414-506	197-253	187-253	414-506
<i>Minimum Circuit Ampacity</i>	20.8	12.8	7.8	22.5	16	7.8	26.4	18.7	10.6
<i>* Field Wire Size</i>	10	14	14	10	12	14	8	10	14
<i>Ground Wire Size</i>	10	14	14	10	12	14	10	10	14
<i>** Delay Fuse or Circuit Breaker Max.</i>	30	15	10	30	20	10	35	25	15
<i>Compressor</i>									
<i>Voltage</i>	230/208	230/208	460	230/208	230/208	460	230/208	230/208	460
<i>Rated Load Amps</i>	7.9/9.2	4.8/5.6	2.6	9.3/10.6	6/6.8	3.2	12.6/14.3	8.2/9.3	5.1
<i>Branch Circuit Selection Current</i>	12.9	6.5	3.6	14.2	9	4.2	16.7	10.5	5.8
<i>Lock Rotor Amps</i>	58.3	55.4	28	73	58	28	79	73	38
<i>Compressor Type</i>	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll
<i>Fan Motor and Condenser</i>									
<i>Fan Motor – HP/RPM/SPD</i>	1/5-1100-1	1/5-1100-1	1/5-1100-1	1/5-1100-1	1/5-1100-1	1/5-1100-1	1/5-1100-1	1/5-1100-1	1/5-1100-1
<i>Fan Motor – Amps</i>	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.8
<i>Fan – DIA/CFM</i>	20" - 2100	20" - 2100	20" - 2100	20" - 2100	20" - 2100	20" - 2100	20" - 2000	20" - 2000	20" - 2000
<i>Blower Motor and Evaporator</i>									
<i>Blower Motor – HP/RPM/SPD</i>	1/2-670-5	1/2-670-5	1/2-670-5	1/2-750-5	1/2-750-5	1/2-750-5	1/2-870-5	1/2-870-5	1/2-870-5
<i>Blower Motor – Amps</i>	1	1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.2
<i>CFM Cooling and E.S.P.</i>	800 - 0.15	800 - 0.15	800 - 0.15	900 - 0.15	900 - 0.15	900 - 0.15	1100 - 0.15	1100 - 0.15	1100 - 0.15
<i>Filter Size</i>	20 x 25 x 2	20 x 25 x 2	20 x 25 x 2	20 x 25 x 2	20 x 25 x 2	20 x 25 x 2	20 x 25 x 2	20 x 25 x 2	20 x 25 x 2
<i>Shipping Weight – LBS.</i>	500	500	500	530	530	530	540	540	540
<i>Unit Charge (R-410A lb.)</i>	5.750	5.750	5.750	6.125	6.125	6.125	7.125	7.125	7.125

\* 75° C Copper wire size

\*\* Maximum time delay fuse or circuit breaker

**TABLE 3B**  
**Specifications**  
**W42G4D, W48G4D and W60G4D Models**

Models	W42G4DA	W42G4DB	W42G4DC	W48G4DA	W48G4DB	W48G4DC	W60G4DA	W60G4DB	W60G4DC
<i>Electrical Rating – 60 Hz</i>	230/208-1	230/208-3	460-3	230/208-1	230/208-3	460-3	230/208-1	230/208-3	460-3
<i>Operating Voltage Range</i>	197-253	187-253	414-506	197-253	187-253	414-506	197-253	187-253	414-506
<i>Minimum Circuit Ampacity</i>	31.3	23.4	11.6	34.8	25	12	40.6	30.1	15.2
<i>* Field Wire Size</i>	8	10	14	8	10	14	8	8	12
<i>Ground Wire Size</i>	10	10	14	10	10	14	10	10	12
<i>** Delay Fuse or Circuit Breaker Max.</i>	40	30	15	50	30	15	50	40	20
<i>Compressor</i>									
<i>Voltage</i>	230/208	230/208	460	230/208	230/208	460	230/208	230/208	460
<i>Rated Load Amps</i>	14.3/16.2	9.8/11.1	5.9	16.2/18.6	10.2/11.8	6.2	20/22.6	13.2/14.9	7.2
<i>Branch Circuit Selection Current</i>	19.9	13.6	6.1	21.8	13.8	6.3	24.4	16	7.8
<i>Lock Rotor Amps</i>	112	88	44	117	83.1	41	144.2	110	52
<i>Compressor Type</i>	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll	Scroll
<i>Fan Motor and Condenser</i>									
<i>Fan Motor – HP/RPM/SPD</i>	1/3-850-1	1/3-850-1	1/3-850-1	1/3-830-1	1/3-830-1	1/3-830-1	1/2-1000-1	1/2-1000-1	1/2-1000-1
<i>Fan Motor – Amps</i>	1.9	1.9	1	1.9	1.9	1	3.8	3.8	2.5
<i>Fan – DIA/CFM</i>	24" - 2900	24" - 2900	24" - 2900	24" - 2700	24" - 2700	24" - 2700	24" - 3400	24" - 3400	24" - 3400
<i>Blower Motor and Evaporator</i>									
<i>Blower Motor – HP/RPM/SPD</i>	3/4-850-5	3/4-850-5	3/4-850-5	3/4-940-5	3/4-940-5	3/4-940-5	3/4-1040-5	3/4-1040-5	3/4-1040-5
<i>Blower Motor – Amps</i>	2.3	2.3	1.7	3.4	3.4	1.7	4.1	4.1	1.7
<i>CFM Cooling and E.S.P.</i>	1300 - 0.15	1300 - 0.15	1300 - 0.15	1450 - 0.20	1450 - 0.20	1450 - 0.20	1650 - 0.20	1650 - 0.20	1650 - 0.20
<i>Filter Size</i>	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2	20 x 30 x 2
<i>Shipping Weight – LBS.</i>	500	500	500	530	530	530	550	550	550
<i>Unit Charge (R-410A lb.)</i>	6.375	6.375	6.375	7.500	7.500	7.500	10.250	10.250	10.250

\* 75° C Copper wire size  
 \*\* Maximum time delay fuse or circuit breaker

**TABLE 4**  
Wiring Diagram Index

Unit Model No.	Basic Wiring Diagram
W24G4DA	4085-173
W24G4DB	4085-273
W24G4DC	4085-396
W30G4DA	4085-173
W30G4DB	4085-273
W30G4DC	4085-396
W36G4DA	4085-173
W36G4DB	4085-273
W36G4DC	4085-396
W42G4DA	4085-173
W42G4DB	4085-273
W42G4DC	4085-396
W48G4DA	4085-173
W48G4DB	4085-273
W48G4DC	4085-396
W60G4DA	4085-171
W60G4DB	4085-271
W60G4DC	4085-394

**TABLE 5**  
Thermostat Wire Size

Transformer VA	FLA	Wire Gauge	Maximum Distance in Feet
55	2.3	20 gauge	45
		18 gauge	60
		16 gauge	100
		14 gauge	160
		12 gauge	250

**TABLE 6**  
Wall Thermostat

Thermostat	Predominant Features
8403-060* (1120-445)	3 Stage Cool; 3 Stage Heat Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic HP or Conventional Auto or Manual changeover
8403-082 (VT8600U5500B)	2 stage Cool; 2 stage Heat Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic HP or Conventional, Auto or Manual changeover with Occupancy Sensor, BACnet
8403-084 (VT8600U5000B)	2 stage Cool; 2 stage Heat Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic HP or Conventional, Auto or Manual changeover with BACnet
8403-089 (T4 Pro)	1 stage Cool; 1 stage Heat – Heat Pump 1 stage Cool; 1 stage Heat – Conventional Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic Auto or Manual changeover
8403-090 (T6 Pro)	2 stage Cool; 3 stage Heat – Heat Pump 2 stage Cool; 2 stage Heat – Conventional Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic Auto or Manual changeover
8403-091 (T701-FEMA)	1 stage Cool, 1 stage Heat Non-Programmable FEMA use
8403-092 (T6 Pro Wi-Fi)	2 stage Cool, 3 stage Heat – Heat Pump 2 stage Cool, 2 stage Heat – Conventional Programmable/Non-Programmable Electronic Auto or Manual changeover Wi-Fi

\* Integrated thermostat and humidistat in one

**TABLE 7**  
Humidistat

Thermostat	Predominant Features
8403-060* (1120-445)	Programmable Thermostat (above) with Integral Humidistat
8403-038 (H600A 1014)	Humidistat SPDT
8403-047 (H200 10-21-10)	Dehumidistat – Electronic (range 10% to 90% with adjustable stops, 3.6% differential)

\* Integrated thermostat and humidistat in one

**TABLE 8**  
**Dehumidification Relay Logic Board**

24V Terminal Block Connections		G	Y	3	W1	Outputs from Board		
Inputs to Board		G	Y	D	W2	G1	TWV	YO
Cooling Mode	Unoccupied	X	X			X		X
Cooling Mode	Occupied	X	X			X		X
Cooling Mode ①	With Dehum	X	X	X		X		X
<hr/>								
1st Stage Heating	Unoccupied				X	X		
1st Stage Heating	Occupied				X	X		
1st Stage Heating	With Dehum			X	X	X		
<hr/>								
2nd Stage Heating	Unoccupied				X	X		
2nd Stage Heating	Occupied				X	X		
2nd Stage Heating ②	With Dehum			X	X	X		
<hr/>								
Dehumidification	Unoccupied			X		③	③	③
Dehumidification	Occupied			X		X	X	X

① Cooling takes precedence over dehumidification. A cooling call cancels dehumidification.

② First stage heating cancels dehumidification.

③ If jumper on RLB is set to “1-2 full-time dehumidification”, outputs will energize. This is the factory default setting. If jumper is set to “2-3 occupied dehumidification only”, outputs will be off.

## Refrigerant Charge

The correct system R-410A charge is shown on the unit rating plate.

Reference Table 9 to validate proper system operation ( $\pm 2$  psig suction,  $\pm 5$  psig discharge) in cooling mode, not dehumidification mode. However, it is recommended that if incorrect charge is suspected, the system refrigerant be reclaimed, evacuated and charged to the nameplate charge quantity and type.

The nameplate charge quantity is optimized for thermal performance and efficiency of this self-contained package system.

The system operating pressures in Table 9 are based upon rated airflow across the evaporator during cooling cycle.

Total system charge for these models can be found in Tables 3A and 3B on pages 12 and 13.

**TABLE 9**  
**Cooling Pressure Table**

Model	Return Air Temperature	Pressure	75°	80°	85°	90°	95°	100°	105°	110°	115°	120°	125°
W24G4D	75° DB 62° WB	Low Side High Side	126.3 301.3	127.3 322.1	128.4 344.2	129.6 367.4	130.8 391.9	132.2 417.6	133.7 444.4	135.2 472.5	136.9 501.8	138.6 532.4	140.4 564.1
	80° DB 67° WB	Low Side High Side	135.1 309.0	136.2 330.4	137.3 353.0	138.6 376.8	139.9 401.9	141.4 428.3	143.0 455.8	144.6 484.6	146.4 514.7	148.2 546.0	150.2 578.6
	85° DB 72° WB	Low Side High Side	139.8 319.8	141.0 342.0	142.1 365.4	143.5 390.0	144.8 416.0	146.3 443.3	148.0 471.8	149.7 501.6	151.5 532.7	153.4 565.1	155.5 598.9
W30G4D	75° DB 62° WB	Low Side High Side	127.0 304.5	127.9 325.5	128.8 347.5	130.0 370.6	131.1 394.8	132.4 419.9	133.8 446.3	135.3 473.7	136.9 502.0	138.7 531.6	140.4 562.1
	80° DB 67° WB	Low Side High Side	135.8 312.3	136.8 333.8	137.8 356.4	139.0 380.1	140.2 404.9	141.6 430.7	143.1 457.7	144.7 485.8	146.4 514.9	148.3 545.2	150.2 576.5
	85° DB 72° WB	Low Side High Side	140.6 323.2	141.6 345.5	142.6 368.9	143.9 393.4	145.1 419.1	146.6 445.8	148.1 473.7	149.8 502.8	151.5 532.9	153.5 564.3	155.5 596.7
W36G4D	75° DB 62° WB	Low Side High Side	126.1 324.8	127.2 345.4	128.2 367.4	129.3 390.5	130.5 414.8	131.6 440.2	133.0 466.9	134.3 494.7	135.7 523.9	137.1 554.1	138.6 585.6
	80° DB 67° WB	Low Side High Side	134.9 333.1	136.0 354.3	137.1 376.8	138.3 400.5	139.6 425.4	140.8 451.5	142.2 478.9	143.6 507.4	145.1 537.3	146.6 568.3	148.2 600.6
	85° DB 72° WB	Low Side High Side	139.6 344.8	140.8 366.7	141.9 390.0	143.1 414.5	144.5 440.3	145.7 467.3	147.2 495.7	148.6 525.2	150.2 556.1	151.7 588.2	153.4 621.6
W42G4D	75° DB 62° WB	Low Side High Side	126.8 318.2	127.8 338.8	128.8 360.9	129.9 384.5	130.9 409.7	132.0 436.3	133.1 464.5	134.2 494.1	135.3 525.3	136.4 558.0	137.5 592.2
	80° DB 67° WB	Low Side High Side	135.6 326.4	136.7 347.5	137.8 370.2	138.9 394.4	140.0 420.2	141.2 447.5	142.3 479.4	143.5 506.8	144.7 538.8	145.9 572.3	147.1 607.4
	85° DB 72° WB	Low Side High Side	140.3 337.8	141.5 359.7	142.6 383.2	143.8 408.2	144.9 434.9	146.1 463.2	147.3 493.1	148.5 524.5	149.8 557.7	151.0 592.3	
W48G4D	75° DB 62° WB	Low Side High Side	124.0 320.3	124.5 341.3	125.3 363.6	126.1 387.0	127.1 411.7	128.2 437.7	129.4 464.9	130.8 493.3	132.3 523.0	133.9 553.8	135.7 586.0
	80° DB 67° WB	Low Side High Side	132.6 328.5	133.2 350.1	134.0 372.9	134.9 396.9	135.9 422.3	137.1 448.9	138.4 476.8	139.9 505.9	141.5 536.4	143.2 568.0	145.1 601.0
	85° DB 72° WB	Low Side High Side	137.2 340.0	137.9 362.4	138.7 386.0	139.6 410.8	140.7 437.1	141.9 464.6	143.2 493.5	144.8 523.6	146.5 555.2	148.2 587.9	150.2 622.0
W60G4D	75° DB 62° WB	Low Side High Side	124.8 326.7	125.9 347.6	127.0 369.9	128.1 393.7	129.2 419.0	130.3 445.6	131.5 473.8	132.7 503.3	133.9 534.3	135.1 566.8	136.3 600.6
	80° DB 67° WB	Low Side High Side	133.5 335.1	134.6 356.5	135.8 379.4	137.0 403.8	138.2 429.7	139.4 457.0	140.6 485.9	141.9 516.2	143.2 548.0	144.5 581.3	145.8 616.0
	85° DB 72° WB	Low Side High Side	138.2 346.8	139.3 369.0	140.6 392.7	141.8 417.9	143.0 444.7	144.3 473.0	145.5 502.9	146.9 534.3	148.2 567.2	149.6 601.6	

Low side pressure  $\pm 4$  PSIG High side pressure  $\pm 10$  PSIG

Tables based upon rated CFM (airflow) across the evaporator coil.

If there is any doubt as to correct operating charge being in the system, the charge should be reclaimed, and the system evacuated and recharged to serial plate instruction.